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CWMBRAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

of the

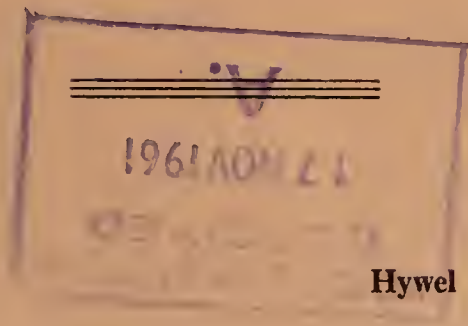
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ending

31st December, 1960.



Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.

Telephone :—Cwmbran 3325.

Hywel G. Jenkins,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH For the Year Ending 31st December, 1960.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1960. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres)	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1960	21,130
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books	6,251
Total rateable value	£196,423
Sum represented by penny rate	£677 4 8

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1960 was 21,130, an increase of 790 when compared with the mid-year estimate for 1959. There were 476 live births and 190 deaths during the year so that the natural increase of the population was 286. In the last ten years the estimated population has increased by 7,990.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.80 for births and 1.45 for deaths.

The local adjusted live birth rate for the district was greater than that for Monmouthshire and the Country as a whole by 0.73 and 0.92 births per 1,000 population respectively. These differences are less than half those for 1959 even though the total number of births are almost equal.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths was greater than that for Monmouthshire by 5.32 and for England and Wales by 12.82 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. There were 16 stillbirths during the year, 11 occurring in hospital and 5 at home. In 1959 there were 17 stillbirths and 8 of them took place at home.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was less than the Monmouthshire rate. The rate was greater than that for England and Wales by 1.41 per 1,000 live births. Of the 11 infant deaths, 9 were early neonatal. The neonatal and early neonatal mortality rates were both greater than those for Monmouthshire.

The early neonatal mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rate were included in this report for the first time last year. Both rates for Cwmbran increased in 1960. Those for Monmouthshire decreased. The perinatal mortality rate is greater than the Monmouthshire rate by 8.81 per 1000 total live and stillbirths and the early neonatal rate by 3.71 per thousand live births. It may be seen from the table below that the difference of 6 between the perinatal mortality rates for Cwmbran in 1959 and 1960 follows an increase in the stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age combined of 3.

CWMBRAN PERINATAL MORTALITY 1959 and 1960

Year		Stillbirths (1)	Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	Total (1) and (2)	Live Births	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1959	.....	17	5	22	474	44.81
1960	.....	16	9	25	476	50.81

Perinatal mortality is an index of the quality of the maternity services which include antenatal care, the management of labour and the use made of these services by expectant mothers. Here it should be stated that general practitioners in the Urban District are finding it increasingly difficult to book hospital beds for expectant mothers who have no known obstetric or medical abnormalities. It is reassuring to know that the factors responsible for perinatal mortality in Wales and Monmouthshire are being investigated by the Welsh Board of Health.

The stillbirth, infant mortality and neonatal mortality and perinatal mortality rates for England and Wales have fallen consistently since 1955. Each of these rates is now less than that for Monmouthshire and for Cwmbran.

There were no maternal deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth, or abortion.

The crude death rate is less than that for Monmouthshire. The local adjusted rate is less than the adjusted rate for the County but above that for the Country as a whole by 1.54 per 1,000 population. The majority of deaths, 109 of the 190 deaths, were due to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and vascular lesions of the nervous system. Cancer accounted for the next largest group with 33 deaths. 7 deaths were due to cancer of the lungs and bronchi and of these 6 were of males. No deaths were attributed to leukæmia.

During the year both the medical and popular press have drawn attention to the recrudescence of venereal diseases in the

country as a whole. In Cwmbran one death due to syphilis in a man aged between 40 and 50 years was recorded in 1960. On a National basis it is not this type of case but the increase of venereal infection amongst young people which is the major cause for concern.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	240	230	470
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Total	<u>242</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>476</u>

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	22.53
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	18.02
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	17.29
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	17.1
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	1.26%
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births for Monmouthshire	3.1%

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population	0.76
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Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	0.48
Total live and stillbirths	492
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	32.52
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	27.2
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	19.8

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23.11
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	25.5
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	21.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.40
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	28.0

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	6	4	10
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			21.01
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births			17.6
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births			15.6

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 week of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	5	4	9
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.91
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births			15.2

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	50.81
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	42.0
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	32.9

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Number of deaths by age		
	Under 1 week of age	1 week to under 4 weeks of age	4 weeks to under 1 year of age
Prematurity	5	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	1	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1	—	—
Tentorial tear	1	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—
Total	9	1	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.39

DEATHS

Male	Female	Total
104	86	190
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population		8.99
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population		13.04
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population		11.59
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population		13.2
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population		11.5

DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX AT ALL AGES

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	0	1
Tuberculosis — other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	1	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	0	0	0
Cancer (inc. lungs & Bronchi — 6 males and 1 female)	19	14	33
Leukæmia	0	0	0
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	12	17	29
Coronary disease, Angina	14	9	23
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
Other heart and circulatory diseases	24	29	53
Influenza	3	0	3
Pneumonia	0	1	1
Bronchitis	6	0	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	0	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	0	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	3	0	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	9	17
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	2	0	2
Suicide	0	1	1
Total	104	86	190

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

With the exception of tuberculosis only two notifiable diseases were reported during the year. One case of bacillary dysentery occurred in January and one of food poisoning in December. The latter was one of an outbreak in which 26 persons were affected. This incident did not occur in the Cwmbran Urban District. Heat resistant Clostridium Welchii was isolated from specimens by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The outbreak was confined to members of a canteen staff who enjoyed a reheated Christmas dinner. Prevention of this form of food poisoning is dependent upon the control of cooking techniques and the storage of food.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1960

Disease	Cases notified	Admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Enteric fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery	1	—	—
Food poisoning	1	—	—

NOTIFIED DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS YEARS

DISEASE	Under 1	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10—14	15—24	25 +	Age unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Although there were no notifiable diseases in schools during the year outbreaks of mumps and chicken pox were reported. School notifications of mumps were maximal in October and November, those of chicken pox in June and July.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY SCHOOLS

School		Mumps	Chicken Pox
St. Dial's Infants' School	.....	2	3
Pontnewydd Infants' School	.....	13	8
Town Centre Infants' School	.....	20	4
Upper Cwmbran Junior & Infants	.....	41	—
Roman Catholic Infants' School	.....	16	1
Total	.....	108	16

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided by the County Council at Infant Welfare Clinics and by General Practitioners.

During the year 393 children completed their primary diphtheria immunisation course. Of these children 42 were aged between 5 and 14 years. In addition 189 children between the ages of 4 and 14 years received booster injections.

328 children were immunised against whooping cough.

295 children were vaccinated against smallpox, 278 being under 4 years of age, 6 between 5 and 14 years and 11 over 15 years of age. 25 people were re-vaccinated, 23 of them being over 15 years of age.

It will be seen from these statistics that fewer children were immunised against whooping cough in 1960 than in 1959. The number of children vaccinated and receiving primary

diphtheria injections increased slightly. The number being given booster diphtheria injections doubled when compared with 1959. It is to be hoped that in view of the localised outbreaks of diphtheria in 1959 and 1960 parents will ensure that they make use of the local vaccination and immunisation services.

Tuberculosis (New cases and Mortality) during 1960

Age groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp'		Non Resp'		Resp'		Non Resp'	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—

Five new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year.

There were four inward transfers from other areas.

One death from tuberculosis was registered during the year. This was of a male aged 38 years.

At the end of the year there were 139 cases on the tuberculosis register :—

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
Males	66	1
Females	69	3

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

There are two Infant Welfare Clinics in the district, one at Ashley House, Pontnewydd, the other at Ty Brith, Oak Street, Cwmbran. During the year 1961 a new Clinic will be opened at the Town Centre to replace that at Oak Street. Many of the mothers and babies attending Ashley House are then likely to make use of the Town Centre Clinic.

From a geographical point of view the district will be best served by transferring the Clinic at Ashley House to a more convenient site in West Pontnewydd. With the envisaged rapid development in the South and South Western part of the district, another infant welfare clinic in the area appears highly desirable.

The table below shows the number of clinics held and the number of attendances for the years 1956—1960.

Year	Cwmbran Clinic —		Pontnewydd Clinic—	
	Oak Street	Total	Ashley House	No. of
	No. of Clinics	Attendances	No. of Clinics	Attendances
1956	..... 50	2,936	47	3,333
1957	..... 50	2,723	48	3,561
1958	..... 49	3,269	50	4,177
1959	..... 51	3,367	49	3,977
1960	..... 49	3,611	49	5,507

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Urban area. Patients and their relatives must travel to Newport, Pontypool, Griffithstown, Caerleon, Usk, Chepstow and Ystrad Mynach. These distances may not be important where young people are being treated for a short time. However, in the case of the elderly, particularly when the hospital is at Chepstow or Ystrad Mynach, the separation from home is disturbing.

Delays in admission and at out-patient departments have been discussed by the Council and reported by local newspapers.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

The Committees concerned with Public Health matters were :—

- (a) The Public Health Committee
- (b) The Waterworks Committee — until transfer of function to the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board on October 1st, 1960.

Each of these Committees was composed of all members of the Council sitting under its own Chairman. Between them they dealt with all matters of Public Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff consisted of :—

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council.
- (b) The Public Health Inspector — Mr. D. G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) The Rodent Operator — Mr. V. Pennells
- (d) Pupil/Clerk — Mr. A. L. Butcher.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The department has one Public Health Inspector and a Pupil/Clerk. With the exception of the Pupil/Clerk the establishment has not changed since 1938.

Development is throwing strain on the department. As the new town expands I wish my department to take immediate steps to ensure that from their inception all services are in keeping with Public Health Law and that these services are maintained at the highest possible standards.

In 1961 unless an assistant Public Health Inspector is appointed, it is likely that all the statutory duties of the department will not be adequately carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 — SECTION 47

Removal of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken under this Section during 1960.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) **Water Supply.** On October 1st, 1960, the Council's Water Undertaking was transferred to the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board. This Board is composed of representatives of the following constituent Authorities :—

Newport County Borough
Cwmbran Urban District
Caerleon Urban District
Chepstow Rural District
Chepstow Urban District
Magor & St. Mellons Rural District.

Samples are taken monthly from the public water supply, both from the Blaen Bran and Talybont main supplies. On all occasions the samples were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Twelve samples of water were taken from individual dwellings not supplied by the public mains and in each case the sample was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. These dwellings obtain their supply from shallow wells or springs. Advice was given to the occupants about methods of improving the quality of their water supply.

No. of houses supplied from public mains :—

(a) Direct to houses	.....	.....	.....	6195
Estimated population	.....	.....	.....	20940
(b) By means of standpipes	.....	.....	.....	10
Estimated population	.....	.....	.....	34

No. of dwelling houses supplied by water from other sources, e.g. wells, springs, etc :—

Dwelling houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Farms and Agricultural properties	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Estimated population	.....	.....	.....	.....	156

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.** The District is served by the Eastern Valleys (Monmouthshire) Joint Sewerage Board. A trunk sewer runs to the Ponthir Treatment Works. The sewer is sufficient for the present domestic needs of the area, but some

difficulty was experienced over the disposal of liquid trade effluent. The Sewerage Board is aware of the position and is considering the duplication of certain sections of the trunk sewer between Cwmbran and Ponthir together with an extension of the treatment works.

During the year efforts were made to connect to the public sewerage system isolated groups of houses at present served by individual cesspits. Concern was caused by the possible pollution of open streams running through the district. The Council is aware of this situation.

A scheme for solving the problem of flooding at "The Meads", Newport Road, Llantarnam, was eventually produced and found acceptable. Work on the site will commence in January, 1961 and will be substantially completed by the 31st March, 1961. Provision is made for all flow, in excess of six times dry weather flow in the existing sewer, to be diverted by stream water overflow to the Dowlais Brook. The cost of the works is about £3,700.

During the year no other flooding of any consequence occurred in the District although at times the condition of the Cwmnant Brook in the Belle Vue area gave cause for concern. The Cwmbran Development Corporation have prepared outline proposals for dealing with this stream.

(iii) **Rivers and Streams.** During recent years a marked improvement has been made to the condition of the Afon Llwyd in Cwmbran. Nuisances from smells have, to a large extent, been abated. The river remains discoloured, one result of the entry above the New Town of trade waste. It is to be expected that by the end of 1961 much of this waste will be discharged into the trunk sewer.

(iv) **Refuse Collection.** The Council collects house and trade refuse by direct labour. Modern covered vehicles designed for the purpose are used.

During the year the disposal of refuse by tipping was

continued in the clay holes between Llantarnam and Oakfield Road, Cwmbran. These holes were filled by the end of March, 1961, when tipping operations were transferred to a disused water-filled clay pit at the rear of Llandowlais Street, Cwmbran. A tip attendant is employed to spread and cover each day's collection with large quantities of slag and ashes from Messrs. Richard Thomas and Baldwins Limited, Panteg. The quantity of slag and ashes used is considerably more than the quantity of refuse.

The advantages of this type of refuse disposal are the reclamation of useful building or park land and the removal of hazards to young children. The disadvantage is that the Ministry's tipping recommendations are not adhered to. The tipping of household refuse into water is never to be recommended. It has been observed that as soon as the water temperature reaches 11°C, hydrogen sulphide is liberated from any refuse containing organic matter. Since the clay pits are near residential areas the Council is placing itself in a position where it may have to abate a nuisance.

During the year one serious incident occurred at the Llandowlais Street clay pits after an oily industrial waste had been deposited there. The strong smell of hydrogen sulphide was overcome by the addition to the pond of large quantities of bleaching powder and liquid chloros. The onset of colder weather also helped.

Trouble was experienced in 1959 because of the infestation of a tip with crickets. This year it was thought expedient to treat the surface of the tip regularly with insecticide by using a "Sissis" fertiliser spreader. This action was effective and no major infestation was observed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk. Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949-50.

No. of persons licensed to retail "Tuberculin					
Tested" Milk	....	....	....	....	16

No. of persons licensed to retail " Pasteurized "	
and " Sterilized " Milk	13
No. of supplementary licences granted to retail	
milk in the area from premises outside the	
area	8
No. of producer/retailers	9
Total number of milk retailers	24

Thirteen samples of " Tuberculin Tested " milk produced and bottled on premises in the area were taken for analysis during the year. Twelve samples of " Pasteurized " milk were taken. All samples of " Tuberculin Tested " and " Pasteurized " milk were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Premises Registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

No. of premises registered to manufacture	
ice-cream	3
No. of premises registered to sell ice-cream	41
No. of premises registered for the manufacture	
and preparation of potted, pickled, pressed	
or preserved foods	13

Eight samples of ice-cream were taken during the year from premises registered to manufacture ice-cream. All samples were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Inspection of Food Premises

There are, as indicated in table below, 152 retail food premises in the district.

Grocers	70
Butchers	13
Supermarkets	2
Confectioners	9
Fishmongers/fruiterers	9
Cafes	7
Chemists	5
Licensed Clubs	9
Public Houses	23
Bakehouses	5

Efforts have been made to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955 have been observed in food premises. Contraventions of these regulations were remedied informally in most cases. On eleven occasions it was necessary to serve formal notice.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal supervised.

	No. of Tins/Pkts.	Weight
Milk Products		
Tinned milk	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Rice Pudding	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Cheese	1	9 lb.
Creamed Oats	1	1 lb.
Meat Products		
Cooked Ham	22	262 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Chopped Ham	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Shortback Bacon	13	13 lb.
Pork Luncheon Meat	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Mixed Pork	4	16 lb.
Pork Shoulder	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Pork Loins	8	28 lb.
Corned Beef	66	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Beef	—	329 lb.
Minced Beef Loaf	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Canned Steak	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Stewed Steak	3	3 lb.
Chopped Pork	2	8 lb.
Tongue	5	25 lb.
Jellied Veal	8	48 lb.
Minced Meat	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Canned Sausage	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Corned Mutton	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Irish Stew	1	1 lb.

Steak & Onions	.....	.....	1	1 lb.
Fish Products				
Shrimps	.....	.....	150	23½ lb.
Salmon	.....	.....	5	2½ lb.
Pilchards	.....	.....	1	1 lb.
Tinned Vegetables				
Tomatoes	.....	.....	39	49 lb.
Peas	.....	.....	7	7½ lb.
Beans	.....	.....	6	3¾ lb.
Veg. Salad	.....	.....	1	1 lb.
Tinned Fruit				
Pineapples	.....	.....	13	18 lb.
Pears	.....	.....	11	15½ lb.
Peaches	.....	.....	14	14 lb.
Apricots	.....	.....	7	12½ lb.
Cherries	.....	.....	11	10¼ lb.
Strawberries	.....	.....	1	½ lb.
Prunes	.....	.....	22	22 lb.
Oranges	.....	.....	1	1 lb.
Fruit Salad	.....	.....	3	3 lb.
Grapefruit	.....	.....	10	12¼ lb.
Other Foodstuffs				
Currants	.....	.....	3	3 lb.
Soup	.....	.....	3	1¾ lb.
Total Weight				<hr/> 1172¼ lb. <hr/>

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

There is one slaughterhouse in the district. It is small and situated in a congested commercial area of Pontnewydd. Small animals only — sheep, pigs and calves — are slaughtered for sale at two local retail shops. Slaughtering takes place at fixed and regular hours. It is possible to inspect all animals killed.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year were :—

Sheep and lambs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
The number of persons licensed to slaughter animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

During the year the Coed Eva Secondary Modern School was completed. Work is in progress on the completion of additional schools, two at the Town Centre and one on Henllys Way.

Inspection of schools showed that, with the exception of the Cwmbran Roman Catholic Mixed School, they were of a high sanitary standard.

INSPECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

Inspection of Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Inspector. As a routine measure all vacant council owned houses are inspected and treated with insecticide before re-letting. During the year 46 Council houses were treated with insecticide spray or fumigant. Five of these dwellings were found to be bug infested.

The Public Health Department is prepared to disinfest, free of charge privately owned or tenanted houses if requested. Three privately owned dwellings infested with bed bugs were disinfested during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

The Council sponsored a Civic Exhibition at Cwmbran in 1960, when the Public Health Department displayed various aspects of the Department's work. There were exhibits dealing with water supplies, sewerage disposal, meat and food inspection, food hygiene, clean air, the destruction of rodent and insect pests and the prevention of accidents in the home.

Other displays included stands giving a general picture of the work of the Urban District Council, the Monmouthshire County Council and the Cwmbran Development Corporation.

Arrangements were made for the pupils of local schools to attend.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

1. Domestic Smoke Pollution

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the Urban District. No action has been taken by the Council during the year to establish smoke control areas.

2. Industrial Smoke Pollution

There are twelve industrial works in the area with stacks capable of air pollution and of these four are registered under the Alkali Works Act. Only four of these works use raw coal for steam raising or process heating. There are two large foundries having ten metallurgical coke burning cold blast cupolas. Each cupola is fitted with a dry expansion type of grit arrestor.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

During the year two atmospheric pollution measurement stations were established by the Council. One station at the Llantarnam School is for the measurement of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide candle method and the other at the Council Offices, Cwmbran, measures the daily atmospheric smoke concentration by a volumetric apparatus.

These stations were set up in conjunction with the scheme formulated by the Monmouthshire County Council and other local authorities in Southern Monmouthshire to ascertain the present level of air pollution before the extension of heavy industry in the region. All air pollution readings at Cwmbran are referred to the County Council and to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research at the Warren Spring Laboratory.

The results are given below :—

(a) Measurement of Sulphur dioxide.

Lead peroxide Candle at Llantarnam School.

August, 1960	.....	0.32	
September, 1960	.....	0.42	Expressed as milligrams of SO ₂
October, 1960	.....	0.64	per day collected by 100 sq. cms

November, 1960 0.65 of batch "A" PbO₂.

December, 1960 0.91

(b) Smoke Measurement.

Volumetric Smoke apparatus at the Council Offices, Cwmbran.

	Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Average Reading
September, 1960	120	Nil	40
October, 1960	210	10	75.8
November, 1960	310	Nil	72.6
December, 1960	390	10	123

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

No conclusions may be drawn from these figures until at least one year's observations and the associated meteorological conditions have been recorded.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs a full time rodent operator for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of properties inspected and treated :—

	Inspected	Treated
Dwelling houses	427	229
Business premises	96	13
Refuse tips, rivers, brooks and waste ground, etc	16	6
Farms	66	1
Schools & school canteens	17	7
Total number of visits made, including inspection and re-inspection		1,386

All sewers vested in the Council were inspected for rodents during the year. Two treatment campaigns for the eradication of rodents in sewers were undertaken—one in April and one in December—when 10% of all inspection chambers were baited with rat poisons. There is no excessive rat infestation of the sewers.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) Local Authority.

No. of separate dwellings owned by the
Local Authority at the 31st December,
1960 :—

Temporary	.....	.....	.....	102
Permanent	.....	.....	.....	1,632
No. of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st, December, 1960				46
No. of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1960				12

(b) Cwmbran Development Corporation.

Under construction, 31st December, 1960 :—

Houses — 1 bedroom				—
2 bedroom				3
3 bedroom				16
4 bedroom				1
Total				20

Flats — 1 bedroom				5
2 bedroom				4
3 bedroom				—
Total				9

Shops	24
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Total number of dwellings completed by the
Development Corporation up to 31st Dec-
ember, 1960 :—

Houses	....	....	....	1,893
Flats	....	....	....	232
				2,125
Shops	....	....	....	18

(c) New dwellings completed during the year.

By Local Authority	50
By private enterprise	11
By Development Corporation	206 houses 37 flats
	<hr/> 304 <hr/>

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

No. of Discretionary Grants made during the year	39
No. of Standard Grants	1
No. of Improvement Loans	16

RENT ACT, 1957

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
No. of Certificates granted	Nil
No. of Certificates issued	Nil
No. of undertakings to repair accepted by Council	Nil
No. of applications for revocation of Certificates	1
No. of Certificates revoked	1

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas :—

1. Houses unfit for human habitation	10
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired by Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas :—

4. As a result of formal or informal pro-	
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cedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	1
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	10

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act, 1957.

No. of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) & 35(1)	Nil
No. of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) & 26	Nil
No. of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	Nil

(c) Number of houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

1. After informal action by Local Authority	34
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act, 1936	27
Housing Act, 1957	Nil
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

(d) Unfit houses in temporary use. Nil

Fifty new dwellings were built by the Council in 1960. Thirty one were of the two bedroom traditional type and four were single bedroom flats with a bed recess. The remainder at Mount Pleasant, Pontnewydd, were bungalows for Old Age Pensioners and a warden's house. The latter group of dwellings is similar to that at Two Locks, Cwmbran, although a number of improvements have been made — some of these improvements were mentioned in the report for 1959. Here it is sufficient to note the lighting of the covered way leading to the community lounge and the bathroom fittings. The baths are of the low type fitted with handgrips. A rail has been secured to the wall above each bath to help people using it.

The development of the Penywaun site to accommodate 350 families is proceeding. At this site single bedroom flats for older people are planned. They will be of the two storey type the upper floor being reached by a gently sloping ramp.

Single bedroom flats with a bed recess in the living room are to be built on various sites in the district. Of these, twenty four dwellings will complete the last stage of the redevelopment of the Court Farm Estate.

My thanks are due to officers of the Council and others who have provided me with information for this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
CWMBRAN.

Telephone: Cwmbran 3325-7

APPENDIX I
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 59
Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	17	53	5	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	45	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	15	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	65	113	6	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	Nil
TOTAL	5	5	—	—	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 and 111

NATURE OF WORK	Section 110	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Section 111 Notices served	Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in August, list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)					
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Soft toy making	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

